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TO LIFT NAPLES.

An Italian Engineer Would Construct an Elevated Railway There.

If the scheme elaborated by an Italian engineer for the construction of an elevated railway in Naples is carried into execution Italy will, according to the Electrical Review, possess one of the most remarkable structures in the world. As far as length is concerned the projected line is not of great importance, but the boldness of the idea and its originality are striking. Let the imagination conceive the hilly portion of a town connected by means of viaducts and towers, with that part lying at a low level, and the substance of A. Avena's project will then be readily understood. The handsome and populous part of Naples, radiating from Via Roma, has only communication with the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, the San Martino hill, and the (at a still higher level) new Rione del Vomero by means of narrow, tortuous streets, many of them being impracticable for carriage traffic. It is between these two extreme localities that the proposed elevated railway is to form a connection. The line is to be carried on two metallic viaducts, each divided so as to form a double way, one for the operation of electric cars and the other for pedestrians. A masonry tower 325 feet high is to be built in the Via Roma, and from this the first viaduct, 1,190 feet long, will be carried to the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, where it will terminate in the base of a metallic tower 490 feet in height. The second viaduct, 950 feet long and branching out of this tower some distance below the summit, will pass over the San Martino hill and end in the ground level at the new Rione del Vomero. The viaducts will be carried on pyramidical metallic towers having masonry foundations; and the masonry tower at the beginning of the first viaduct and the metallic tower, connecting the two viaducts, will each be provided with staircases and capacious lifts for conveying passengers up and down. Passengers entering the cars at either end of the line will not be compelled to change their seats on arriving at the metallic tower, as the cars will be automatically placed on the lifts for ascending or descending from the highest viaduct, when the cars will continue their way to either terminus. Generating stations will be provided at each terminus for producing current for lighting and power purposes. The undertaking, a concession for which has been granted, would provide a splendid view of the whole of Naples.

SHE FLOGS YOUNG WOMEN.

The Brutal Method One London Female Has for Making a Living.

Henry Labouchere, of the London Truth, has been investigating the methods of the professional "floggers" in and near London. One of them—a woman—in an interview frankly told him about her methods. She goes about London flogging girls and boys. She uses a birch, which she makes up herself. She has a "tawse" for use if desired, but prefers the birch as being more efficacious. She is described as a middle-aged female, short, but strongly built, and of unprepossessing features. Her correspondence and speech show her to be illiterate. Her manners are coarse. She says her father was the rector of Cranbrook.

Flogging is her prescription for all moral and mental ills. She always, however, commences the operation by "spanking" with her hand. The interviewer having expressed skepticism about the efficacy of "spanking," she invited him to hold out his hand and try it, and gave him a blow which left no desire for another. Anxious to complete his knowledge he next held out his hand for a taste of the birch, and received two blows from the shoulder. "I pity," he says, "the girl who gets one such blow." One, however, is out of the question. Mrs. Peirce's minimum allowance is eight or ten "spanks," followed by sixteen strokes with a birch, which would be increased to eighteen, twenty, or five and twenty at discretion. She stated that she had recently flogged one girl twenty years of age five times in a fortnight. If girls began to scream under the operation she forced into their mouths a woolen pad covered with silk.

"After the whipping," she said, "I give them a good lecture and read them a chapter of the Bible. I always carry my Bible with me for this purpose." Here, it will be seen, the "clergyman's daughter" comes in. Of her own accord, however, she proceeded to inform her interviewer that she was in the habit of birching not only boys and girls, but grown men.

A River Flowing from the Sea.

On the African shore near the gulf of Aden, and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This natural curiosity in the shape of a river does not flow to but from the ocean toward the inland. The surface of Lake Assal is nearly seven hundred feet below the sea level, and it is fed altogether by this paradoxical river, the latter being about twenty-two miles in length. It is said to be a wonderful fact that this river of immense volume, especially at high tide, furnishes exactly enough water to counterbalance the extraordinary evaporation of the lake, and that in consequence the lake's surface remains at a uniform level year after year.

TRAPPING ANTELOPES.

Methods of the Navajo Indians in Capturing the Timid Animal.

Pens in Which Hundreds of the Wary Creatures Are Corraled at Once—A Cruel Practice That Should Be Checked.

Few people in the west, and scarcely any in the east, have any idea of the unique manner in which the Navajo Indians have from time immemorial caught antelopes, writes a correspondent at Helen, N. M. Thousands of the beautiful creatures still abound upon the vast tablelands of this territory. In the country just south of the Navajo reservation, and between it and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, one frequently comes upon long, straight rows of the trunks of trees and the branches of cedar and pine, stretching for miles across these treeless plains. In many places, says the Chicago Journal, they are nearly rotted away, and only the larger limbs and trunks now mark these lines. These are the ruins of ancient antelope corrals or pens. The large bands of antelopes have long since been destroyed in this part of the country, and only small herds of from five to ten can be seen. These are mostly hunted down upon the American or white man's plan. However, directly south of Winslow, about fifty miles distant, large bands of these graceful creatures still roam, and there is in existence there a new corral that is in running order at the present time. It is here that the old men of the tribe, who believe in the ancient manner of catching game, enjoy their annual hunt.

This corral was built in 1890 by the order of the old chief, Gano Mumcho and his son, Many Horses. A place was selected where a slight hill was found upon the border of a wide prairie. Not even a sagebush could be seen, and trees for the corral had to be brought from the cedar-covered hills nearly ten miles away. They were cut and dragged to the place by the men and boys on horseback. A close pen, circular in form, about one hundred feet across, was first built against the steep side of the hill, so that the tops of the posts used could not be seen from the opposite side. Two lines of trees were then dragged and laid loosely upon the ground, but close enough to appear like a brush fence. These lines at the pen are about twenty yards apart and run almost parallel for one hundred yards or so and then spread apart at an angle of about thirty degrees and extend across the plains for four and a half or five miles.

When the party reaches the corral for the annual hunt the chief first selects the officers, four to watch each point of the compass around the pen. For each a pit is dug deep enough to put him out of sight. The less space required the more the occupant is esteemed and considered worthy of promotion later on. The chief and his assistant then take their places at the right side of the entrance to the pen, standing in a hole dug for the purpose, and just deep enough to hide all except their heads. From five to eight Indians on the fleetest horses are set out at daybreak to surround a band of antelopes and head them toward the corral. An antelope when startled keeps as far as possible away from any place where an enemy might be hiding, hence they keep as far away from the wings of the corral, which are on either side of them, as they can. After being closed in upon they cannot turn back, as the drivers are in hot pursuit, and they make a dash for the top of the hill, which to them appears to be the only opening between the horrid lines of brush fence. But, alas for them, they find themselves inclosed in a stout pen, around which they run in a circle, never trying to jump over. The shouts and yells of the Indians at length so completely terrify the poor animals that they stand trembling and apparently unconscious of the Indians, who now approach and kill them with clubs, hatchets, stones or anything at hand. As many as two hundred and fifty have been caught at one time in this manner, and for wholesale destruction of game it surpasses any murdering process in vogue, and should be stopped entirely.

Navigation of the Dead Sea.

At length the Dead sea is to be navigated, and two sailing boats, one rather large and heavy for cargo and the other smaller and neater for passengers, have just been conveyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail and thence to the Dead sea by road. The boats belong to the sultan, as does also the Dead sea, which forms part of the crown property, and it is Abdul Hamid's intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen and sulphur that abound in its waters and on its shore.

Stations.

New words, or the old words with modified meanings, have been introduced into our language by railways. The word station, in the sense of a place for travelers to stop at, is thought to be one of these. That conjecture is that when a general term was required by the early railway makers to indicate a stopping place for the trains, some one, calling to mind the stations with which Britain was studded in the Roman time, suggested what was then a new use of an old word.

HERR KRUPP.

A Rare Instance of Refusing the Conferred Title of Nobility.

It is a common thing in Europe for kings and queens to reward such of their subjects as may become famous in war, in politics, or in literature, by bestowing titles upon them. Occasionally, however, says the Golden Days, this honor is refused, but the instances are so rare that when they do occur they are always thought worthy of mention.

After the late German emperor, Frederick III., had begun his brief reign, he determined to raise some leading representatives of industry and commerce to the peerage.

Herr Krupp, the inventor of the Krupp cannon, at whose manufactory eighteen thousand men are regulary employed, had died a short time before, but his son had succeeded to his business, and the young man's name was placed by the emperor upon the role of honor.

When he heard of this, he at once took train to Berlin and secured an audience of Prince Bismarck, who was then chancellor. He insisted that the prince should ask the emperor to strike his name from the list, but this Bismarck refused to do. Then the ironmaster made a special plea.

"My father," said he, "gloried in being the son of a workman, and never would so much as listen to a proposal to accept titular and hereditary distinction. I cannot be untrue to his principles, particularly when my year of mourning has not yet expired."

Bismarck thought this plea might be urged upon the emperor, without wounding his feelings, and he promised to put it before him that day.

Frederick was really dying then, and could not speak on account of the disease in his throat. When Bismarck told him what Krupp had said, he looked surprised and vexed. Then he seemed to see the matter in a new light, nodded assent and wrote on his tablets:

"I dare say Krupp is right; he has my best wishes."

That night Herr Krupp was told that he was at liberty to remain Herr Krupp.

MEXICAN VILLAGE LIFE.

The Government of the Larger Haciendas of the South.

A great cotton hacienda in Mexico is strongly built, with walls like those of a fort; the tops of the walls are often studded thickly with broken glass of a jagged and deadly appearance; for further protection, companies of soldiers are kept within the establishment.

A hacienda of this type, whether devoted to the manufacture of sugar or cotton, the raising of cattle, or mining of silver, is a complete little state, with every appliance for luxury and security. It contains within its walls hundreds of peons, soldiers, barracks, a chapel, houses for the laborers, apartments for the owner and his family, and every necessary of life for man and beast.

The administrador, or general manager, is the father of the great family; he decides all disputes arising between the various members of it, and if he is only ordinarily just, never finds his authority disputed, but is looked up to with much respect and consulted by the peons in all family matters.

A gentleman who was for some years administrador of an estate in the state of Coahuila told me that while occupying this position he conceived a high opinion of the simplicity, honesty and trustworthiness of the Mexican laborer. In most of the haciendas the machinery is of a most primitive kind, modern improvements being used only in the largest establishments.

ETIQUETTE IN JAPAN.

Requirements of Society Inconvenient to an American Visitor.

"The chief of police, at Fujieda, hearing of my arrival," writes a wheelman in Outing, "called at the hotel with his daughter, who had learned some English at Kyoto. Of course there were no chairs. Every Japanese sits on his knees. I could not stand the pressure long, and usually put my feet straight out. The young lady informed me it was impolite, so in deference to the confounded 'customs of the country,' I painfully got upon my knees again. The bowing and salaaming were very tiresome to me, and I pined for the social atmosphere of America.

"The chief remained an hour evincing interest in my eating with knife, fork and spoon, and mixing sugar with the rice. In the morning he called again with two more Japanese ladies. The entire group dropped on their knees in turn, putting both hands on the floor, and bowing until their foreheads touched their hands in front of them. I thought to myself: 'O, Lord, here's more of it!' and as soon as decency would allow, I bowed myself out, and was off for Shimada and Kanaya."

London's First Police.

The London police grew out of the night watchmen established in the metropolis by Henry III. in 1253, an order of things which continued down to the first quarter of the present century. Many persons still living can recollect the antiquated individuals who did duty in that force in the early days of the century, and whose chief duty appeared to be to disturb the night's rest by calling out at each hour the time and state of the weather.

AN AVERTED TRAGEDY.

How an English Captain Put Out a Fire in the Nick of Time.

The "Historical Records of the Forty-Third Light Infantry," the famous regiment which played a most important part in English warfare during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, contains a stirring incident of the prompt action which averted a tragedy, says the Manchester Times.

Worn out with hard march the brigade under Capt. Lloyd approached the convent at Benevente, where the cavalry and reserve still remained, hoping for shelter. They were disappointed. The convent was occupied by several thousand infantry, and the lower galleries were so densely packed with the horses of cavalry and artillery that it was hardly possible for a man to make his way among them.

Two of the officers stood looking in at the dubious prospect through the single door that gave ingress and egress. A sudden cry of alarm burst from the lips of one. "Look there!" he cried, pointing over the backs of the horses. At that moment one of the inside wooden shutters burst into flame. Horrified, the officers looked at the burning shutter, and realized the hopelessness of the situation. It would be impossible to get the 6,000 men and horses out, and they must stand by and see their comrades perish miserably. There was no water near, and if there were, how get at the fire through those densely crowded horses?

The flames crept upward towards the rafters. "Good heavens! Something must be done!" cried Capt. Lloyd. And then with a motion to those outside to be quiet, the brave captain leaped on the back of the nearest horse, and stepping from back to back of the animals, ran to the blazing shutter, tore it from its hinges and pitched it from the window. Then he made his way back to the door in the same way as before.

So quickly was the act performed that even the horses were scarcely disturbed. The building was saved and there was no panic, which would have been as disastrous as the flames. The captain's eyebrows and mustache were scorched, but that was all. "And they'll grow again," he said, with a laugh.

THE NILOMETER.

A Queer Instrument Used During the Annual Overflow of the Nile.

During the time of the periodical inundation of the valley of the Nile a queer recording instrument, known as the "nilometer," is hourly and daily consulted by a sluggish Egyptian officer, who, to judge from his motions and actions, cares but very little if the river keeps its bed or overflows the whole northern half of the African continent. But, as it is the only labor he is forced to perform, and as his bread and cheese usually depend upon proper execution of the duties assigned, the record is taken with scrupulous accuracy. This queer and ancient "thermometer of the Nile" (it dates back to 845 A. D.) is situated at the end of the island of Rhoda. It is simply an immense upright octagonal pillar standing in a well-like chamber, surrounded on four sides with strong walls provided with arched openings which allow the rising waters free access to the nilometer. The recording pillar is covered throughout its length and on all of its eight sides with cubits and digits nicely divided, painted with great precision, much resembling sections of a gigantic checker-board. There is a huge staircase leading from above down to the bottom of the cistern, in which the nilometer stands, the well-worn steps attesting to the immense number of times the instrument has been consulted.

A Chinese Tea Legend.

There is a strange Chinese legend concerning the tea plant. According to the story, there once lived a very pious hermit who passed the greater part of his time in prayer and vigils. He was, however, unable to keep awake as long as he wished, and often found his eyes closing while he was in the very midst of his devotions. This naturally annoyed him, and one day in a fit of wrath against this weakness of the flesh, which he seemed unable to overcome, he cut off the offending eyelids and cast them upon the ground. But his action had been observed by a god, who immediately caused a tea shrub to spring up from the spot where the eyelids had fallen. It is in reference to this, according to the legend, that the leaves of the tea plant are shaped like eyelids, fringed with lashes, and possess the power of warding off sleep.

Couldn't Marry on $30,000 a Year.

"No," remarked the young man with a touch of sadness in his voice, "it may be that some day happiness will be mine, but at present it is beyond me. There is a girl whom I love dearly. She would have me if I only asked her, but I dare not. I really cannot marry and live on £6,000 a year." His two friends to whom he spoke looked at him in wonder. For a moment they were speechless—consternation and pity depicted on their youthful countenances. But presently speech returned to them exactly at the same time, and they fairly howled in their excitement: "You cannot marry on £6,000 a year? Why not?" "Why not?" echoed the youth with the sad voice, which grew still sadder. "Why, simply because I haven't the £6,000." And the mystery was explained.

SLOT MACHINES.

One of the Most Novel of Them Is Two Thousand Years Old.

Probably one of the latest appliances of the principle governing the operation of the slot machine is found in the hot water fountains which have been brought out in France, says Cassier's Magazine.

These fountains are put up in the public street and afford the convenience of supplying at any hour of the day or night a certain quantity of hot water in return for a coin of certain value, which is dropped into the slot in the now so familiar way. The dropping of the coin automatically governs the flow of water from the street mains through a small boiler, heated by a series of gas jets, and similarly regulates the quantity of gas which is admitted, and which is lighted by means of a small, constantly maintained ignited jet.

The French hot water machine brings back to mind very strikingly the apparatus designed more than two thousand years ago by Hero, of Alexandria, which furnishes one of many similar illustrations of the extent to which the ancients made use of what are often supposed to be entirely modern ideas.

Curiously enough, Hero's machine, it may here be repeated, was operated by a coin representing five drachmas. The coin, in falling, struck a lever, opened a valve and let out a small quantity of holy water. When the coin fell off the lever the valve was closed.

Hero went still further, however, by inventing an automatic bartender on the coin-in-the-slot principle. This was a vase containing three kinds of liquor in different compartments, with a faucet arranged so as to be opened part of the way by one coin, still further yet by a larger or heavier coin, and then still further by a still larger or heavier coin.

The extent to which the faucet was opened determined which chamber should communicate with it, and hence which of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented.

THE GREAT BARRIER REEF.

One of the Marine Wonders of the Australian Coast.

One of the wonders of the world is the great barrier reef of Australia. This stupendous rampart of coral, stretching in an almost unbroken line for twelve hundred and fifty miles along the northeastern coast of Australia, presents features of interest which are not to be equaled in any other quarter of the globe.

Nowhere is the action of the little marine insect which builds up with untiring industry those mighty monuments with which the tropical seas are studded more impressive; nowhere are the wonderful constructive forces of nature more apparent. By a simple process of accretion there has been reared in the course of countless centuries an adamantine wall, against which the gigantic billows of the Pacific, sweeping along in an uninterrupted course of several thousand miles, dash themselves in ineffectual fury.

Inclosed within the range of its protecting arms is a calm inland sea, eighty thousand square miles in extent, dotted with a multitude of coral islets and presenting at every turn objects of interest alike to the unlearned traveler and the man of science. Here may be witnessed at one hundred different points the singular process by which the wavy gelatinous living mass hardens into stone, then serves as a collecting ground for the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean, and ultimately develops an island covered with a luxurious mass of tropical growth.

Here again, may be seen in the serene depths of placid pools extraordinary forms of marine life, aglow with the most brilliant colors and producing in their infinite variety a bewildering sense of the vastness of the life of the ocean.

SHE TENDED STILL.

What a Revenue Officer Discovered in the North Carolina Mountains.

For many years Eph Honeycutt, of Mission, Stanley county, has conducted a brandy distillery, and had a reputation throughout that country for making the best brandy to be had, says the Charlotte News. The distillery was always conducted in an orderly way, which is not the case with all of them.

The other day a revenue officer went down to the still to mark up the brandy, and lo, and behold! a woman was attending to things. The officer inquired of the woman as to Honeycutt's whereabouts.

"He's not here; does not stay here," replied the woman.

"Well, who runs the still?"

"Why, I do, of course. I have been attending to it for these many days, and can make just as good brandy as Eph Honeycutt can."

"Well, who are you, and who does this distillery belong to?" asked the officer in astonishment.

"The whole thing, including myself, belongs to Eph Honeycutt, for I am his wife. I attend to things for him, because he has the farm and other matters to look after."

And then she went around and "chunk" up the fire and squeezed the flannel strainer in the "doubling box" to see if the "singlings" were strong enough.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT JANUARY 20, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. G. BAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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STATE PRINTER.—The Lakeport Avalanche nominates Scipio Craig, of the Redlands Citrograph, for State Printer, which office is hereafter to be filled by popular vote. Mr. Craig is undoubtedly well qualified for the position, and would have a strong support from the press, and if he gets the Republican nomination will be elected. But would he wish the nomination for State Printer of the State of California, he being out in favor of a division of the State? No man in favor of a division of this State should be elected to a State office.

Thirty cars of beef cattle, of which 26 were of Kirman & Rickey's stock, recently left Reno for San Francisco. It is said to have been the biggest shipment ever sent out of Nevada. But the cattle were probably from Mono county.

GROVER CLEVELAND is entitled to the credit of having originated the idea of sending a minister to a duly recognized and friendly government, secretly instructed to secure the ove.throw of that government. It is a brilliant idea, but it will hardly become an established precedent among the nations of the earth.—Fresno Republican.

Ellen C. White of Michigan, who is known as the "Mother of Adventism," has had a vision revealing to her that the world is coming to an end before the year closes, so there is at least some prospect of escaping three more years of Grover.—San Jose Mercury.

John T. Barry, of San Francisco, and an old newspaper man has purchased the Placer Representative, published at Rocklin, of C. E. Dunkell, who gave the people of that town an excellent local paper, and Mr. Barry will not be behind him in that respect. Both gentlemen have our well wishes.

The survey of the Fresno and Monterey Railroad has been completed. Now, when will the road be completed? It is one thing to make a survey, and quite another job to build a railroad.

Take a close note of Congress this winter; It is probably the last appearance of a Democratic Congress in this generation.—San Jose Mercury.

On the first installment of taxes Fresno county is delinquent $20,669 45, of which Fresno city and Selma are responsible for $3,571 66.

When War is Declared

Against a man's happiness by his stomach, the enemy may be pacified and brought speedily and easily to terms. That potent regulator of digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, disciplines the rebellious organ thoroughly. Indigestion arises from weakness of the stomach, and the food in it, for want of the power to digest, decomposes and acidifies, giving rise to heartburn, flatulence and pain, besides a multitude of symptoms both changeful and perplexing. But peace soon reigns when the great stomachic is resorted to and used with persistence. Dyspepsia gives rise to morbid discomposure of mind, and even sleeplessness and hypochondria in chronic cases. To the complete dismissal of these the Bitters is fully adequate. Liver complaint, constipation, debility, rheumatism and malaria are completely subdued by this genial medicine.

LEGAL.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1894.—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calman. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 54.

Hospital Tax.

SECTION 1.—There is hereby levied upon each male person over Twenty-one and under Sixty years of age, found within Mono county (and not exempt therefrom, by the laws of this State) a Hospital Tax of Three Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance, having been twice read, and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January A. D. 1894 by the following vote:
AYES, Boyd, Arrild, Nay, Pitts.
NOES, None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—In Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California.
Ordinance No. 54.
Hospital Tax.
Filed January 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting January 2nd A. D. 1894—Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent Wm. Calman. J. D. Murphey, Clerk:

ORDINANCE NO. 55.

Road Poll Tax.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—There is hereby levied upon each male person, over Twenty-one and under Fifty five years of age, found within Mono County, (and not exempt by the laws of this State) a Road Poll-Tax of Two Dollars for the year 1894.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 5th day of January 1894 by the following vote:
Ayes, Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts.
Noes, None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk. ja6

[illegible] Board of Supervisors, Mono county, State of California,

Ordinance No. 55.
Road Poll Tax.
Filed Jan. 5th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja6

THE FAIR.

The Midwinter Fair is to be formally opened on Saturday next, the 27th with imposing ceremonies befitting such a great event in the history of our State. The day has been officially designated a legal holiday by the Governor, so that all classes in San Francisco and adjoining cities and towns can take part in the jubilee.

It is thought that everything will be in readiness by next Saturday to warrant its final opening. The fire at Chicago will not interfere to any great extent with the foreign exhibits, which are mostly on their way to San Francisco.

The buildings are about finished and are attracting much attention, and receive from visitors the praise they so justly merit. Most of the concessional features of the Fair will be in full feather at its opening. The machinery, which includes the electric light plant, will be in full operation and utilized on that day. San Francisco will be grandly decorated for the occasion, the decorations to surpass any street decorations its people have ever made, even excelling those made on the visit of President Harrison. Short addresses will be made by Gov. Markham, Mayor Ellert and the Director General, the orator of the day being Gen. W. H. L. Barnes. Mrs. De Young will press the button that will set the machinery in motion. The exercises will conclude with a rendition of "America," played by the united bands of the Exposition, in which the voices of the entire assemblage will join, and to which there will be a great gun accompaniment from the throats of a battery of artillery stationed upon the Exposition grounds. These are the general plans for the official opening ceremonies. It is expected that the crowd in attendance on that occasion will more than equal that which witnessed the ceremony of breaking ground, when fully 75,000 people gathered on the bit of wilderness where, in four short months, a veritable city of palaces has been created.

The Post and Report, San Francisco's evening papers, both get out Midwinter editions which were just the right size to insure a careful reading, which both well merited.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHIP

Your Fruit and Produce

TO

HENRY EATON & CO.,
513 & 515 Front Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

AND RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

They either Buy Outright or Handle on Commission.
CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Commission for Handling.

Car Lots ½ Per Cent. Small Lots 4 Per Cent.

SEND FOR THEIR PRICE LIST.

ja-3m

NOTICE.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuant of an Order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Mono, State if California, made on the 9th day of January, 1894, in the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1894

at One o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Post Office, at Coleville, Mono county, Cal., all the right, title, and interest and estate of the said Clark Eggleston, at the time of his death, and all the right, title, and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Clark Eggleston at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Antelope Valley, County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

That certain lot or tract of land, consisting of about Ten Acres, more or less, and improvements thereon, consisting of a One-story frame dwelling house, one Barn or stable, one poultry house, and one Bee stand, or shed, and wire fence inclosing said lot. Said land is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the south west quarter of Section Eight, Township Eight, North of Range Twenty-three, East, M. D. M. Thence running East, Fifty-two rods; thence North Thirty-one rods; thence West Fifty-two rods; thence South Thirty-one rods to place of beginning, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining,

Terms and Conditions of Sale—Cash, lawful money of the United States. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Auctioneer on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Dated January 10th, 1894.

R. G. WATKINS,
Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased. ja13-4t

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, January 2nd, A. D. 1894. Present, W. P. Nay, Andrew Arrild, N. W. Boyd, and Henry A. Pitts, Chairman. Absent, Wm. Calman. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 56.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California, do Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—It is hereby Ordained, that a Law Library be established at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for the use and benefit of said County, said Law Library to be maintained under and governed by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 31st 1891 entitled "An Act to Establish Law Libraries."

SECTION 2—The following named persons are hereby appointed members of, and constitute the Board of Law Library Trustees: Hon. W. H. Virden, Hon. Henry A. Pitts, W. O. Parker, J. E. Goodall, and Chas. L. Hayes.

This Ordinance having been twice read and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and was duly adopted on the 6th day of January A. D. 1894 by the following vote:
AYES—Arrild, Boyd, Nay, Pitts. NOES—None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—In the Board of Supervisors, Mono county, California.
Ordinance No. 56.
Establishing a Law Library.
Filed Jany 6th, 1894, J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
ja13

MEDICAL.

Mr. N. L. Salter

A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I am entirely free from any blotches and am perfectly well." HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,
(Regular Graduate),
Physician and Surgeon;
n24-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said taxes due January 1st, 1894, and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
d30 of Mono County, Cal.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWAN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said Mono County, State of California, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., SEC. 407.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to ALICE KIRWAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and plaintiff, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein,

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

[SEAL] Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1893.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed—Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.
Department No. One.
R. Kirwan, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwan, Defendant.
Original Summons.
Filed Dec 26th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.
[d30-2m]

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES ROY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Roy, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of Chas. L. Hayes, at Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 18th day of Dec., 1893.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of Estate of James Roy, deceased.
CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator
[d23-4w]

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES
MADE BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair,

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 15 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one-way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE
Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.
Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	50
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	25
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	5

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. fe18-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 Market St., San Francisco
(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building
1051 Market Street—Diseases of men; stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its App intments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.....
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my29-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 55 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS
And will be conducted first-class.
s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.
jo10 tf

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,
Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.
OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL
For Sale at
This Office

YOU
SHOULD TAKE
THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
AT
$6 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JANUARY 20. 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office).

Ella [illegible], Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.

Bridgeport—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.

Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

J. M. Millspaugh and B. McKnight and wife were over from Lundy on Monday, returning on Tuesday.

J. Westwood has gone up to Fales Hot Springs to spend the Winter with Jo. Hunt.

District Attorney Hayes and W. O. Parker returned from Bodie on Thursday's stage, having been there on legal business.

TOUGH TRIP.—Ed. Whittemore, the mail contractor between Bridgeport and Mountain House, a 50-mile drive, had a tough time making his trip on Tuesday, not getting in until after noon on Wednesday. The snow on his route is much deeper than here, and he was over two hours getting from Rickey's Station to Fales' Hot Springs, where he laid up last night. The snow on the summit between here and Fales' is very deep, the horses going almost out of sight, but he made it good time on Wednesday, and left again on Thursday morning. When the road is once broken it will be fine sleighing to the mountain House, and through to Carson.

QUITE BRACING.—The weather Wednesday morning was quite bracing—clear and the thermometer at a very early hour registering 36 degrees below zero. At 7:30 the CHRONICLE-UNION'S registered 24 below. It remained cold until toward sundown, when the mercury jumped to 30 above zero, a heavy wind starting in, and on Thursday morning the mercury stood at 14 above zero at 7:30. The wood piles are beginning to feel the effects of such weather.

We had another cold wave Thursday night, the mercury standing at 20 below zero at 7:30 yesterday morning. At the same hour this morning it was 36 above zero

DID WELL.—Notwithstanding the blinding snow storm of Monday night, Willie Adair left Bodie at the most [illegible] about 9 o'clock, and on Wednesday night, when it was snowing, and blowing big guns he arrived at 8:30. If the contractor, who has taken the job to carry the mail from Hawthorne to Bridgeport for $2,680 a year, had been with him, he would want to throw up the job, if he had to carry it himself at that contemptible price.

IN TROUBLE.—We hear our local sheep owners, who are spending the Winter with their sheep at Bishop, are having trouble with the cattle men of Inyo, who are throwing out poison on government land to try to drive the sheep men off. If such is the case a man caught at such dastardly work should be dealt with pretty severely. A dose from a shot gun would be good medicine. We hope the rumor is not true.

TO FARMERS.—We call the attention of farmers and fruit growers on this side of the mountains, as well as those of our readers so engaged on the other side, to the advertisement of Henry Eaton & Co., the fruit and produce commission merchants of San Francisco, [illegible] and handle your produce in good style—for your benefit. See under "New To-day."

A CHANGE.—After a good blow from the southwest a snow storm set in Sunday night and the beautiful fell lively all day Monday and that night, and on Tuesday morning our people found 12 inches of snow on the streets.

On Wednesday evening a heavy wind set in with some snow, but Thursday morning was quite clear, but later on it became cloudy and warmer, but it cleared before dark and gave us another cold night, and yesterday was freezing cold all day. To-day it is mild and cloudy. So we have our first taste of Winter.

THE BAND.—The Brass Band is now practicing regularly every Friday evening, and doing well. New and classical music is being tackled, and when the boys again appear in public they will astonish the natives.

HOW WILL THEY?—How are the Chinese in this county to register? It cannot be expected they will, or can, go to San Francisco or Sacramento to do so. There should be an officer here to attend to this matter.

MASQUERADE.—It is on the carpet to give a grand masquerade ball some time in February. So those who propose attending it in costume should begin to think of their "rigs".

WOOD.—James Logan is piling a goodly lot of wood on the lot in rear of our office, with an eye, we presume, of there being some demand for the article, if this weather lasts long.

To-morrow there will be a whooping sleighing of the deer.

FROM ARKANSAS SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Jan. 9, 1894.

EDITORS CHRONICLE-UNION.—As I promised to write in regard to my travel's I will now endeavor to do so. The first thing of interest was a little accident which occured near Leadville. Our engine came in contact with a horse, which caused four coaches to be derailed and a few people bruised. We were delayed eight hours on account of it. After leaving Kansas City we traveled over broad prairies with no timber on them. As far as the eye could see there was nothing but broad, expansive prairies. The country is so level the trains speed along at at marvelous rate. Our train at one time made 60 miles in 61 minutes, including one stop. Two hundred miles were made in two hundred and eleven minutes, with five stops. The next objects that will attract your attention are the large cotton plantations. I am now at Hoxie, "Arkansaw," While at Hoxie I met some bunco steerers, who tried hard to get me, but failed; but they succeeded in buncoing one of our fellow passengers out of $165. The next things of interest to us were the "Arkansaw" farms, which have about 10 acres to the farm. The dwelling house is made of logs, with a door and one window, a yellow shirt taking the place of a broken glass, which was probably broken before the war. The country from Little Rock over to Hot Springs is very rough, and the ground is covered with rocks.

I arrived at Hot Springs after a nine days' journey. I am located at the Illinois House, which is a splendid hotel. Board $5 per week, yet I long for one of the Leavitt House meals. Hot Springs is a beautiful bathing resort, with about 15,000 inhabitants. We have at this time about 6,000 invalids under treatment. The bath houses are elegantly furnished. There are twenty of them, and can accomodate about 10,000 people daily. One of the most interesting sights is the Government bath house, which is for the paupers exclusively. There are at present about 895 bathing there daily. This bath-pool is twelve by twenty-four feet, and three feet deep. The temperature of the water varies from 100 to 120 degrees. It is commonly called the old "Hot Hole." There you can see the pauper in his abject poverty. I am bathing at the famous Alhambra bath house. One course consists of twenty-one baths, which cost $9, including the pay of the attendant. The form of treatment is eight minutes in the bath. The next is a thorough rubbing, after which you are taken to the vapor bath, where you remain three minutes; thence to the needle bath, two minutes. You are then taken to the sweat-room, (temperature 140) where you remain fifteen minutes, and from there you are taken to the first cooling room for 20 minutes, after which you are given a thorough scraping and taken to the shower bath. You are then rubbed dry by an American citizen of African "scent." You are then sent to the second cooling room, from which you go to the dressing room. After dressing you are sent to the third cooling room, where you remain until you are thoroughly dry. This course of treatment consumes about three hours daily. The water is hot and pure, which, with the aid of skilled physicians, have rendered marvelous cures. My physician claims that other hot waters, with the skilled medical aid that we have here, would produce equally as good results as this water. My opinion is, that the Fales Hot Springs, near Bridgeport, with the same medical aid we have here would be superior to these springs. One of our principal hotels, the Arlington, is located on the Government Reservation. The Government compels it to feed 200 paupers daily. Board at this hotel is from $20 to $50 a week.

These springs are all located on the Government reserve. The water is conducted to the different bath houses through iron pipes, the Government receiving a revenue of $30 per foot annually. The chief productions of "Arkansaw" are: the opossum, sweet potatoes and the Negro.

Hoping these few lines will interest my old Mono friends who chance to read them.

I remain, Yours as Ever,

JUSTICE FALES.

SOCIAL.—A social dance was given at the Hall last night to George Hughes, who leaves on Monday for a stroll through the country.

FREIGHT.—Russel arrived from Carson on Sunday with goods for our merchants. He got in just in time to escape the storm.

It is thought Chris. Evans is not in the state.

Saturday next will be a legal holiday—Midwinter Fair.

A VALUABLE PAPER.—The San Francisco big dailies beat the world in getting out special editions. The New Year's edition of the Examiner was a stunner in size and a valuable paper to stow away for reference for all times, being filled with statistical matter of value to the politician, man of business, and the general reader, aside from its usual literary and news miscellany. The Examiner is one of the best news papers in the country.

TOO BIG.—The San Francisco Chronicle got out its Midwinter Fair edition, a great portion of which is devoted to the Fair, now about to be formally opened, its proprietor being the Director General of the Fair. There is too much of it—64 pages, although it is a valuable paper to file away, but not one in a thousand will find the time to read it through, but it shows a spirit of enterprise.

THE CALIFORNIA FAIR.

Now Developed Beyond Its Projectors' Expectations.

Seventy-Five Buildings Necessary to Contain the Exhibits—Beautiful Location—Foreigners Much Interested and a Large Attendance Expected.

California's midwinter exposition, of which much has been heard in the east of late, has assumed proportions far in excess of the original plans. It has grown from a mere bijou to an international exhibit of magnificence and importance. When the idea of holding a fair on the Pacific coast first took root in the mind of M. H. De Young, who was made director general, it was thought that thirty buildings would suffice, but as work progressed the plans expanded, until now it is seen that at least seventy-five buildings will be necessary for the exhibits offered. The idea of holding this fair, coming so late and leaving so little time for the construction of buildings and installation of exhibits was extremely daring, but subsequent events proved that all the energy in the world was not confined to Chicago, and that beyond the Rockies it was possessed in astonishing abundance. Indeed, when the gates shall be thrown open January 1, 1894, the record for quick work will have been demolished.

Persons living in the east and unacquainted with the climate of California should not be misled by the term "midwinter" used in the name of the proposed exposition.

There will be no ice palaces or toboggan slides, but, surrounded by the semi-tropic vegetation of one of the most beautiful parks in the world, the exposition will give the inhabitants of the temperate zone an opportunity to escape the rigors of an eastern and northern winter, to enjoy the balm exhaled by the Pacific's warm Japanese current, and at the same time to feast their eyes on the earth's choicest productions tastefully arranged. The word "midwinter," therefore, is a contradistinctive term intended to show that such a great enterprise, much of it to be appreciated only in the open air, can be carried on comfortably in San Francisco while the rest of the North American continent shivers with cold.

The success of the enterprise is assured, for it will receive the support of the entire population of the liberal and patriotic Pacific slope, but beyond this there will be the assistance of thousands of visitors from the east. The regular influx of eastern tourists in the winter season numbers about sixty thousand persons, and with the added attraction of an international exposition these figures should be doubled. When the turnstiles revolve for the first time on New Year's day just one million dollars will have been spent. It would be strange, indeed, if at the expiration of the six months in which the fair will be open every day the million expended should not be taken in and enough more to pay the running expenses and leave a cash surplus. If the books shall show an even balance on the last day the managers will be perfectly satisfied, as they will deem themselves amply repaid with the advertising their section will have received.

These enterprising Californians are particularly fortunate in this latest enterprise of theirs. In the first place, nature is kind to them. It is in the winter that their roses bloom in greatest profusion, that their palms take on their brightest hue and their golden fruit ripens. The advantages of such a climate cannot be enumerated in one brief article. They offer inducements from any standpoint that may be considered, whether for health, rest, pleasure, education or work, and taken in connection with the proposed exhibition, cannot be over-estimated. Another big factor favoring the promoters of the exposition is that the Columbian exposition closed just at a time when they could get the choicest exhibits for their own show. They found the best displays, both foreign and domestic, ready made and the managers thereof anxious to cooperate. This insures a pretty and compact exposition—more so, perhaps, than any ever held.

Another thing in favor of the fair is that there will be no dual government. All the powers, executive and administrative, are centralized in a few men, who act in harmony and work cheerfully under one chief. Chicago taught a valuable lesson in that respect.

Every phase of California life will be portrayed, and even the reptilian life of the deserts will be brought out. The picturesqueness of the fair will be materially enhanced by its lighting, and the liberal use of electricity will form a prominent part. Some entirely new effects never before attempted will be produced, and much money will be expended in that direction. The plan adopted consists of thousands upon thousands of electric lights of all colors gleaming as a canopy of fire over the ground court, with immense columns, arches, and avenues of light stretched through the darkness. Glistening fairy lights will dance in the branches of the trees, and Strawberry hill will be literally covered with tiny flames.

This is only a faint outline of what the California midwinter fair is to be. The management has the confidence of the exhibitors, and the system of awards has been approved by all. Foreign exhibitors, particularly, are pleased so much that they have sent from Chicago the cream of their displays, including the grand facade from the German, French and Belgian sections in the Manufactures building, and are even now clamoring for more space. The foreign fine art exhibit will be the best ever seen in the country, for, in addition to the collections already in the country, special collection, notably in the case of Italy, are being made and sent to San Francisco for installation.

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Tortoises and Rain.

The tortoise is not an animal one would naturally fix upon as likely to be afraid of rain, but it is singularly so. Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Gallapagos tortoise makes for some convenient shelter. On a bright clear morning when not a cloud is to be seen the denizens of a tortoise farm on the African coast may be seen sometimes heading for the nearest overhanging rocks; when that happens the proprietor knows that rain will come down during the day, and as a rule it comes down in torrents. The sign never fails. This pre-sensation, to coin a word, which exists in many birds and beasts may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the atmosphere when rain is forming, partly by habits of living and partly from the need of moisture which is shared by all. The American cat bird gives warning of an approaching thunderstorm by sitting on the low branches of the dogwood tree (whether this union of the feline with the canine is invariable the deponent sayeth not) and uttering curious notes. Other birds, including the familiar robin, it is said, give similar evidence of an impending change in the weather.

What Goes to Make Paper.

Paper can be made out of almost anything that can be pounded to pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are employed, while old sacking or bagging makes a good article. Paper is made out of banana skins, from bean stalks, pea vines, cocoanut fiber, clover and timothy hay, straw, fresh-water weeds, sea weeds and more than one hundred different kinds of grass. Paper has been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire; from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good, strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistle-down, from tobacco stalks and tan bark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper. No matter what the substance, the process is substantially the same; the material is ground to a pulp, then spread thinly over a frame and allowed to dry, the subsequent treatment depending on the kind of paper to be made.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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THE ISLAND OF HAYTI.

Desolation of a Once Wealthy and Powerful Republic.

A Nation That Is Incapable of Self-Government—The Rulers Are Bloodthirsty Tyrants and the People Hate White Men.

Not the least interesting feature of the place is the barracks, where is quartered a portion of Hippolyte's valiant army, says a Hayti correspondent of the Providence Journal. The only attempt at uniform is a suit of blue overalls, generally in the last stage of dilapidation, and a cap ornamented with red, yellow or blue braid, according to the fancy of the wearer. Some few have shoes or straw slippers, but the majority are barefooted.

They are armed, however, with fairly good muskets, and many of them carry ugly looking knives. I saw large numbers of the "soldiers" on the plaza or public square, some playing at dice or cards, some talking, others sleeping and all lazy, dirty and ragged. This plaza, which was originally well laid out and which actually boasted an ancient fountain in the center, was littered with refuse, rooted up by hogs, and filthy with house offal and slung. The ancient paved walks which originally traversed it were badly broken and the loose stones were wildly scattered by the hogs.

Outside of the town and as far as the eye can reach extends a hilly country covered with forest. In a long tramp through this country we saw no cultivated land. And yet this land is said to be extremely fertile and to yield largely any tropical product that is planted upon it. From an examination of an outcropping ledge of rock I decided that the soil was underlaid with limestone, and such a soil is nearly always rich. But the richness of this island is wasted. For even the old plantations, which were well set with coffee, oranges and cocoanuts, are grown up to tropical forest and yield next to nothing.

Right in the midst of a jungle of wild trees and bushes I found traces of an old orange and mango grove, indicated by the remains of straight rows in which these trees were originally planted. And with the decline and ruin of the plantations has declined everything in connection with them. Even the old carriage roads which originally traversed the island and formed a channel for conveying the produce to the ports are now only bridle paths, being completely overgrown with forest and bushes. And this is Hayti, the Hispaniola of Columbus, the pride and glory of the great admiral! For it will be remembered that, after examining the other large islands of the West Indies, Columbus decided that this one was the richest and best. And later, when under French rule, it was one of the fairest and wealthiest spots in the civilized world.

The whole republic, in fact, is a gigantic farce. No nation has ever shown itself more utterly incapable of self-government than the black republic. In some eighty years of Haytian independence there have been more than ninety revolutions. The children, with a few exceptions, grow up in absolute ignorance, and with a deep, inborn hatred of the white man. The rulers are bloodthirsty tyrants and the country has degenerated into a tropical wilderness.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

Height of a Chimney Increased Without Stopping Factory Work.

A remarkable feat has been recently accomplished at the Bonsecour spinning works at Nancy, says Industries and Iron, namely, increasing the height of a chimney about one hundred feet high by about thirty feet, without stopping the work for a single day.

Owing to the power being increased, the existing chimney did not have sufficient draught for the existing number of boilers, and one of two alterations had to be faced—either to build a new chimney alongside the old one, or to increase the height of the latter. Augustus Bartling, of Bernberg (Anhalt), offered to increase the height of the old chimney without interfering with the work of the mills.

Aided by another man, whose agility and nerve were equal to his own, Mr. Bartling fixed a series of light steel ladders to the chimney by means of iron hooks driven in between the courses of the bricks, erected a pulley at the top of the chimney and a flight of scaffolding all round, and then having lowered the cornice surmounting the chimney, they built on to the top at the rate of about four to five feet per day.

The whole work occupied eight days, and was perfectly successful. While this is the first chimney dealt with in this manner in France, Mr. Bartling states that he has carried out similar operations in Germany, at the chemical at Thann, and at the works at the Mulhouse Gas company.

An Old-Time Ocean Flyer.

It is a fact not generally known that the United States government label placed on every box of imported cigars sold in this country bears a fine steel plate engraving of the steamer City of Washington, a sister ship to the ill-fated City of Boston, and noted in her day as an ocean flyer. In the year 1861 the City of Washington, then plying between New York and Liverpool, covered the passage to the westward, in January, in fourteen days, fifteen hours; April, twelve days, twenty-one hours; May, thirteen days, twenty-one hours; July, thirteen days; August, thirteen days; September, thirteen days, twenty hours, and December, fifteen days, ten hours. In December, 1863, she made the trip from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in what was then the remarkably fast time of nine days, nineteen hours and thirty seconds. The City of London made several passages to the eastward in 1863 and 1864 in less than eleven days.

VARIATIONS IN LITERATURE.

Present Day Literary Imitations of Musical Compositions Common Years Ago.

Some twenty-five years ago there was a style of musical composition much in vogue known as "variations," says a writer in the Atlantic Monthly. It appeared in dozen page sheets entitled "Home, Sweet Home—with variations;" "Coming Through the Rye—with variations;" "Let Me Kiss Him for His Mother" (also with variations). The distinctive plan of these compositions—and, whatever their individual characteristic, they were, as a whole, without variation—consisted, first, in a brace or two of banging prelude, closely followed by a simple little air that somebody else had written. This definitely announced the theme to be "variated," which was next heard behind a thin screen of artfully arranged arpeggios. Then it donned a deep disguise in the bass, to become barely recognizable in the treble with trills, ditto in bass, in the treble with runs, ditto in bass, and finally lost itself in a company of crashing chords so overpowering that one could not be certain whether the original air had been "Coming Through the Rye" or "Let Me Kiss Him for His Mother."

A similar sort of treatment has now invaded the art of letters; that is to say, it has affected the entire twenty-six, as well as the select seven to be found upon the piano keyboard. It doesn't nowadays satisfy a writer to say, merely: "One summer morning, fine and early, I was walking through the woods." He immediately goes on (taking the word "early" as his keynote): "The sun had not been long above the horizon and the air was yet fragrant with last night's dew." Then, with "fine" and "summer" as texts, he tells us: "Everywhere were the green and luxuriant footprints of light-stepping summer." Starting next from (1) "I," (2) "walking" and (3) "woods," he informs us: "As my feet pressed the soft moss faint forest odors filled the air, the crackle of a dry stick was heard and a startled gray squirrel scampered up the giant oak on my left." Da capo: "On such a glorious morning I was glad simply to be alive, as were we all—young-risen sun, trees, flowers, moss and little gray squirrel."

And so, diluting and further diluting an idea, it is hard to tell just what degree of strength it may originally have possessed. The strength of the writer, it is, however, more easy to determine.

FACTS ABOUT JUPITER.

Wonderful Figures Fail to Express Enough Concerning the Great Planet.

Our most eminent astronomers do not pretend to give us exact reckonings on the great floating worlds outside of our own solar system, but within that monstrous aggregation everything has been reduced to certainty. The kingpin of the solar system is Jupiter, "mighty Jupiter, the colossal giant of all the sun-kissed worlds." His diameter is about 88,000 of our miles, being about eleven times that of our own globe; the circumference 275,000 miles at the equator, which would give the giant a volume exceeding that of the earth by 1,284 times. Were it possible to bring the earth and Jupiter so close together that the distance separating them would be no greater than that which now separates the earth from the moon—about 240,000 miles—what wondrous sight would be in store for the residents of our little globe. The world of Jupiter would appear to us to have a diameter forty times larger than that of our usual mighty attendant, and the surface of his disk would occupy a space greater than that of 1,600 full moons. And this giant of the planets is removed from the sun by a distance of 496,000,000 miles; has an orbit of more than 1,000,000,000 miles in extent, and makes a circuit of its celestial track once every 4,332 days. Thus it will be seen that a year on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe. The immensity of the world of Jupiter and its orbit may be approximately measured by this comparison: In order to complete its orbit in the time given above, it must speed around the sun with a velocity of 700,000 miles a day, or a little more than eight miles per second.

COST OF CUP RACES.

Lord Dunraven Has Spent a Fortune Trying to Beat the Vigilant.

Yachting costs a great deal of money, especially such yachting as is indulged in to capture and defend the America's cup, remarks the New York Tribune. A friend of Lord Dunraven said recently that the earl told him that the total cost to him to build, equip and run the Valkyrie, together with his traveling expenses to win the America's cup, would be fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The syndicate which built the Vigilant subscribed one hundred thousand dollars originally, and has been called upon for an assessment besides, so that the total outlay upon the cup defender is not far from the amount expended on the Valkyrie. Add to these sums the money which the Jubilee, Colonia and Pilgrim cost their owners, and the total cost of the latest struggle for the America's cup amounts to almost five hundred thousand dollars.

The honor of holding the America's cup, however, cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents, and American yachtmen would not have been willing to part with the trophy at any cost. The practical benefit to boat building and the pleasure and profit to be derived from a pure and manly sport must be added to the credit account.

Indian Relics in Delaware.

Interesting relics of dead and gone Indian tribes are the great mounds of oyster shells formed along the seashore in southern Delaware. According to local tradition, the Nanticokes of Pennsylvania were in the habit of wintering along the seashore in lower Delaware and of eating numerous quantities of oysters. The shells testify to the appetites of the Nanticokes, and many Indian implements are found in the mounds.

DINED WELL WITHOUT COST.

The Trick by Which a Moneyless Scamp Swindled a Washington Restaurateur.

An unprincipled scamp recently played a game upon a Washington restaurateur that for originality and effectiveness has not been matched in any of the time-honored stories of Beau Hickman or any other "eaters of dinners, you foot the bills." He was a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing person—any other would not have secured much attention in the cafe which he worked—and he ordered a dinner that proclaimed him an epicure, if a scoundrel. He commenced, says the Post, by tipping the waiter liberally, which alone would proclaim him one accustomed to secure the best of attention; and as for wines, he would have none but the best vintages, which he picked with the taste of a connoisseur. The dinner was prepared to the king's taste and appeared to please him until the last course. At that point he uttered an exclamation of horror, and beckoned frantically to the waiter. That functionary not being sufficient to vent his wrath upon, he summoned the head waiter, and eventually the proprietor. Then he pointed out the cause of trouble—a dead fly in the dessert. Words could not express his well-feigned disgust, or the regret of the proprietor at this unfortunate occurrence. The cook was called up and "roasted" more effectually than he ever did his meats, and the restaurateur offered every amend in his power. But the guest professed to be almost overcome with nausea, and could not eat any more—he had probably had all he wanted. Of course the proprietor could not think of charging for such an unfortunate meal, and was only too thankful that the matter should escape the attention of the other guests—But when the disgusted guest had gone a bystander, who had watched the occurrence, remarked to the proprietor: "Why, didn't you see him put that fly in the dessert?" And the subsequent conversation was unfit for publication.

POWERFUL WAVES.

The Effect of a Gale Over the Great Salt Lake.

A correspondent of the Youth's Companion recently witnessed a most convincing proof of the weight of salt-laden waters of the Great Salt lake. A strong gale of wind was blowing over the lake and driving its surface into low, white-capped ridges, while along the shore the foam lay like flat banks of new-fallen snow. If it had passed across a lake of fresh water of equal extent that wind would unquestionably have produced such an agitation of its surface that navigation in small boats would have been difficult if not highly perilous.

But the waters of the Great Salt lake, although driven into ridges as just remarked, showed a curious resistance to the wind and the waves, rising to only a slight elevation, moved along with an appearance of lethargy that the eye could not but notice

Yet there was an immense momentum stored up in those low, heavy, slow-moving waves. Venturing into the water at a point where the depth did not exceed four feet the observer found that it was impossible to stand against them. Their sheer weight swept him resistlesaly along.

The curious buoyance of the water, containing twenty-two per cent. of salt in solution, increased the helplessness of the bather. He was not submerged, as sometimes occurs in the Atlantic breakers, but was lifted and carried like a cork.

It would probably have been impossible to dive through an oncoming wave after the manner practiced by bathers along the Atlantic coast. In the Great Salt lake people are not drowned through sinking, but strangled while still afloat. The bitter water may enter the air passages with fatal effect, but the body continues to float until it reaches the shore or is picked up.

BRUIN WAS KNOWING AND BOLD.

It Was Against Orders to Shoot. So He Raided the Soldiers' Camp Nightly.

"When I was in Yellowstone Park this summer," said a Wyoming Valley man, "one of the gamekeepers told me about a bear that worried a camp of government soldiers almost to desperation for several weeks. Late one night a bear waddled into camp, ripped open a tent, put the soldiers to flight, got what he wanted to eat, and went away. The next night the bear came around again, smashed down a tent and stole a smoked ham. Under the park rules the soldiers were prohibited from firing at the thievish brute, as well as from jabbing a bayonet into him, and the only thing they could do when the bear appeared and went to helping himself to rations was to get out of his way. Night after night the bold beast made a raid on the camp and ruined a tent or two. My informant said that the bear acted as if he knew that the soldiers daren't fire at him, and that on each visit he became more saucy and destructive than before. When the bear's raids had become unbearable the commandant sent the facts to the secretary of the interior and asked what to do. Word came back to shoot the bear, and that night, when bruin strode boldly into camp, the soldiers put an end to his career by riddling him with bullets."

Executions in China.

At Canton the average number of executions is about three hundred per year, but in 1885 fifty thousand rebels were beheaded. Females are sometimes strangled and the worst criminals are nailed upon a cross. Sometimes the sentence directs that the criminal, while living, shall be cut into a number of pieces, which number never exceeds thirty-six. The headsman formerly received four dollars a head, but the supply and competition has reduced the wage to fifty cents apiece. Most of the criminals who are beheaded are water pirates or land bandits.

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BADLY FRIGHTENED.

The Tragic End of a Peculiar Ghost Phenomenon.

Innumerable experiences prove that all "ghost stories" have a rational explanation, and that some natural cause can be found for any seemingly supernatural occurrence. Sometimes it requires great coolness and self-possession to remember this, but the effort to do so is worth making, for it may save life or reason. A striking illustration of this was the tragic experience of a Dutch painter, named Penteman, who lived in the eighteenth century.

Penteman had a commission which required the portrayal of skeletons, death's-heads and other objects intended to inspire contempt for the frivolties and vanities of the time.

In order to have models before him he painted his picture in an anatomical museum. One day he had been sketching the ghastly objects which surrounded him, when he fell asleep.

Suddenly he was awakened by an extraordinary noise. He was horrified to see all the death's-heads nodding and grimacing and the skeletons dancing about, and waving their fleshless arms madly in the air.

Penteman fled from the frightful scene, and escaped into the street. He was picked up unconscious and half dead with fright.

As soon as he was rational, it was explained to him that there had been an earthquake, and that that had caused the commotion among the anatomical specimens, but the shock had been too severe, he died in a few days.

Points in Palmistry.

An interesting discussion has sprung up among the palmists in regard to the line of the hand known as the marriage line. One recognized authority says that when this line curves upward the possessor is not likely to marry at all. Other experts say they know many married and happy people with such a line. It is also alleged that the transverse line on the "hill of Mercury," which one party says is the marriage line, is not so considered by the Chirological society. "Our opinion," says the editor of the party organ, "is that these lines are signs of attachment, and there is scarcely a hand ever seen without at least one in the hand of either married or unmarried people."

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